

الجزيرة

PLO mutineers' ranks swelled

DAMASCUS (R) — Six middle-ranking commando officers in charge of supply depots Saturday joined dissidents in eastern Lebanon opposed to Yasser Arafat's leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), a rebel spokesman said. The spokesman, Jihad Saleh, said all six, who include a major and three captains, were members of the supply corps and had proclaimed their depots under dissident control. The Fateh leadership, in a bid to bring the rebels to heel, has cut off their supplies and pay, but the dissidents who joined Saturday said they would distribute supplies to everyone in Fateh. In a statement distributed at a news conference held in the Damascus office of the Soviet-Palestinian Friendship Society, the officers said they had joined the movement "to put an end to corruption and deviation in Fateh."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية يومية باللغة العربية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Fateh delegation to visit Moscow

DAMASCUS (R) — A delegation from the biggest Palestinian commando group, Fateh, will visit Moscow next week at the invitation of the Soviet leadership, the Palestinian news agency Wafa said Saturday. The delegation will be led by a senior Fateh official, Salah Khalil, popularly known as Abu Iyad, the agency said. Wafa said the visit was part of "strengthening relations between Fateh and the Soviet Union at a time of increasing American-Zionist conspiracy against Fateh and the Palestinian resistance movement." Fateh, largest of the eight commando organisations comprising the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was shaken this month by a peaceful revolt by five officers opposing what they regard as excessively moderate policies by Yasser Arafat, leader of both Fateh and the PLO.

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Algeria, Morocco restore air links

PARIS (R) — Regular flights will be restored early next month between Algeria and Morocco following an agreement signed during a visit to Rabat this week by Algerian Interior Minister Mohammed Hadj Yala, the Algerian news agency reported. Flights operated by the two countries' airlines were suspended after tension arose between Morocco and Algeria over the fate of the formerly Spanish Western Sahara in 1976. But bilateral relations have gradually improved since the first summit talks between Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and King Hassan of Morocco last February.

Brezhnev holds talks in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Al Ahmad Al Sabah held talks Saturday with former U.S. National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski on the Gulf war and the Middle East situation, officials said. Mr. Brzezinski, who arrived here Friday night at the start of a fact-finding mission to several Gulf states, is expected to leave for the United Arab Emirates Sunday.

'Assad made secret visit to Moscow'

BEIRUT (R) — A left-wing Lebanese newspaper reported Saturday that Syria's President Hafez Al Assad made a secret visit to the Soviet Union last weekend. The report in As Safir said Mr. Assad discussed the tense situation in Lebanon where Israeli and Syrian forces are arrayed against each other.

Quake rocks Ahwaz

LONDON (R) — A powerful earthquake shook the area around Ahwaz in southwest Iran Saturday, but there were no immediate reports of damage or loss of life, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported.

Gandhi to visit troubled Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will make a one-day visit to the northern state of Punjab Saturday apparently as part of a bid to counter a protest campaign by Sikh militants. Mrs. Gandhi is due to address three public meetings in the state where the Sikh Akali Dal Party plans to launch a new phase of its campaign for religious and political concessions from the government next month.

Gulf, Sana'a discuss reconstruction aid

SANA'A (R) — North Yemeni Prime Minister Abdul Karim Al Aryani and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Ibrahim Al Sobhi held talks Saturday on the council's aid for reconstruction of earthquake damage in Dhamar province, officials here said. The area was devastated by earthquakes last December which killed at least 3,000 people and made some 400,000 homeless. Government officials have said the impoverished Red Sea state would need hundreds of millions of dollars to finance reconstruction.

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Heavy shelling reported around Lebanese capital

Israeli jets run into fire

BEIRUT (R) — Israeli planes ran into gun-fire over Lebanon Saturday, deepening the crisis atmosphere generated by intensive confrontation between Syrian and Israeli armies.

It was not clear who put up the anti-aircraft fire, but security sources said it could have come from Palestinians who are manning the front alongside Syrians.

Some relaxation of tension came with an announcement in Damascus that Syria's forces had ended spring manoeuvres and returned to regular footing.

The manoeuvres had prompted Israel to place its own troops in Lebanon on full alert. In Lebanon and abroad there was strong apprehension that a wrong move on either side could turn this country once more into a battleground.

Saturday's aerial encounter was over the Bekaa Valley where the

rival armies are arrayed. Security sources said the Israeli planes ran into anti-aircraft fire but were not hit.

Coming three days after the interception of Israeli reconnaissance planes by Syrian jets, the incident led to speculation that Israel might be tempted to retaliate. In the brush last Wednesday Syrian planes fired two missiles but missed their targets. Earlier Wednesday, Lebanese security sources reported that a pilotless reconnaissance plane was shot down.

The Israelis said these rec-

(Continued on page 3)

Arens: Israel will not be drawn to war of attrition

TEL AVIV (R) — Defence Minister Moshe Arens said Saturday Israel would not allow itself to be drawn into a war of attrition and warned that, if Syria started hostilities Israel would dictate their scope and direction.

Speaking on Israel Radio, Mr.

Arens said Syria was trying to prevent implementation of the agreement between Israel and Beirut on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

"We don't know whether

(Continued on page 3)

Damascus says Syrians will fight if they have to

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Rauf Al Kasm said Saturday Syria would not accept Israeli military threats and declared: "We shall fight if we have to."

He said: "Threats of Israeli military aggression against Syria are mounting daily. Syria will not accept threats nor will it back down on its Arab nationalist stand."

The prime minister, whose spe-

ech was quoted by state-run Damascus Radio, was addressing a gathering of provincial governors in Damascus.

Earlier, the official Syrian news agency SANA reported that spring manoeuvres by the Syrian armed forces, which raised fears in Israel of Syrian military preparations, ended Saturday.

Mr. Kasm said Syria, backed by

(Continued on page 3)

Abu Jihad calls for Arab financial support for PLO

AMMAN (R) — A top Palestinian commando leader said Saturday the movement was running short of cash and urged Arab states to provide more money. Khalil Al Wazir, popularly known as Abu Jihad and second-in-command of the Fateh commando force of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), made the plea on arrival here for a Jordanian-Palestinian conference.

Abu Jihad told Reuters he would discuss the problem of Arab states who have not fulfilled their financial commitments to support resistance in Israeli-

occupied Arab territory. This, he added, has resulted "in a sort of financial deficit."

He said the conference, held by the Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for Supporting the Steadfastness of People in the Occupied Territories, would examine ways of urging Arab countries to bolster their support for the Palestinian cause.

Abu Jihad said Israel was allocating more funds to expand its presence in the West Bank. Arabs should multiply the financial and moral support needed to strengthen Palestinian resistance, he added.

Moscow warns of tough response to Euromissiles

MOSCOW (R) — The Kremlin warned the West Saturday it would regard new U.S. missile deployment in Europe as the start of an arms race and indicated it was ready to station its own missiles beyond Soviet borders in reply.

A government statement, coi-

nciding with the opening of a Western economic summit in Williamsburg, Virginia, said cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe would pose an increased threat to the Soviet Union.

This would have to be cou-

(Continued on page 3)

Mauroy predicts 18 months of austerity

PARIS (R) — At least 18 more months of austerity for France were predicted by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy Saturday at a Socialist Party conference marked by sharp discord.

The meeting at Pre-st-Gervais outside Paris came as President Francois Mitterrand left for the Western economic summit at Williamsburg, Virginia, where he will urge Washington to curb its budget deficit to ease pressure on the

franc.

On Friday, the franc plunged to a record low of 7.53 to the dollar amid growing concern in France that the government's austerity programme, masterminded by Finance Minister Jacques Delors last March, appeared heading for collapse.

In a scathing attack Saturday on the austerity programme of higher taxes and currency restrictions, left-wing socialist dissident



LEADER AMONG FIGHTERS: Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat pours a glass of water Thursday during a visit he made to the Bekaa Valley in east

Lebanon, where an estimated 6,000 PLO fighters are stationed. To Mr. Arafat's right and front are two young Yugoslavian volunteers who have joined the Palestinian movement (A.P. wirephoto)

U.S. renews appeal for withdrawal

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The U.S. State Department said Friday night a buildup of Syrian forces in Lebanon and along the Syrian border could "threaten the uneasy peace that now prevails in Lebanon."

The statement was issued after Acting Israeli Ambassador Benjamin Netanyahu called on Secretary of State George Shultz to discuss the situation in Lebanon. Israel has agreed to pull its troops out of the country if the Syrians withdraw at the same time.

"We call on those who are exacerbating the tensions to exercise the utmost restraint so that the risk of a conflict can be reduced," the statement said.

"The interests of all would be served by a timely withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon so that country can reassess its authority throughout its territory."

Following is the full text of the statement: "The Syrian build-up of forces in Lebanon and along the Syrian-Lebanese border can lead only to increased tensions in an already volatile area, and could threaten the uneasy peace that now prevails in Lebanon."

"We call on those who are exacerbating the tensions to exercise the utmost restraint so that the risk of conflict can be reduced. Renewed armed conflict serves no one's interests."

"The interests of all would be best served by a timely withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon so that that country can reassess its sovereignty throughout its territory."

NATO 'regrets' Soviet remarks on Euromissiles

BRUSSELS (R) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) said Saturday it regretted Moscow's statement that it would station more nuclear weapons in Europe if the United States deployed new missiles, and diplomats said that it could chill the climate of arms talks.

A spokesman at NATO headquarters said that alliance defence ministers would discuss a detailed reaction to Friday night's Soviet warning against the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles at a scheduled meeting here later this week.

He said that the warning, which also hinted that Soviet missiles could be put into other Warsaw Pact countries, was not the first time that the Soviets had made such threats.

(Continued on page 3)

U.S. congressman holds discussions in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — U.S. Congressman Steven Solarz Saturday called on Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and discussed Middle East developments in general and the situation in Israeli-occupied West Bank in particular, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Mr. Abu Odeh and Mr. Solarz, who is on a short visit to Jordan, also discussed the situation in Lebanon following the signing of

the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement, Petra said.

Mr. Solarz, who is chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee, also met with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the agency said. The meeting was attended by Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb and U.S. Charge d'Affaires to Jordan Edward Djerjian.

Jordanian-Palestinian committee reviews plans

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for supporting the Steadfastness of the People in the Occupied Territories held a meeting in Amman Saturday evening.

Among the topics discussed were ways for promoting a special fund for supporting the people under Israeli rule "in a manner that would meet their needs and enable them to face Israel's designs."

The committee also endorsed an agenda for the meeting which includes an evaluation of the committee's achievements in previous years and its future plans and development projects.

The Jordanian side was headed by Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim and the Palestinian side was led by Hamed Abu Sitta, member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Executive Committee.

Numeiri reshuffles cabinet

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri Saturday ordered a cabinet reshuffle in which he brought two southerners to the cabinet and established a new ministry.

The reshuffle, published by the official Sudan news agency SUNA only days after Mr. Numeiri was sworn in for a new six-year term in

office, left key government posts unchanged.

Abel Allier, a former vice-president and leading figure of the powerful Dinka tribe of the south, was appointed minister of construction and public works, replacing Babikr Ali Atom who was named commissioner of the Khartoum province.

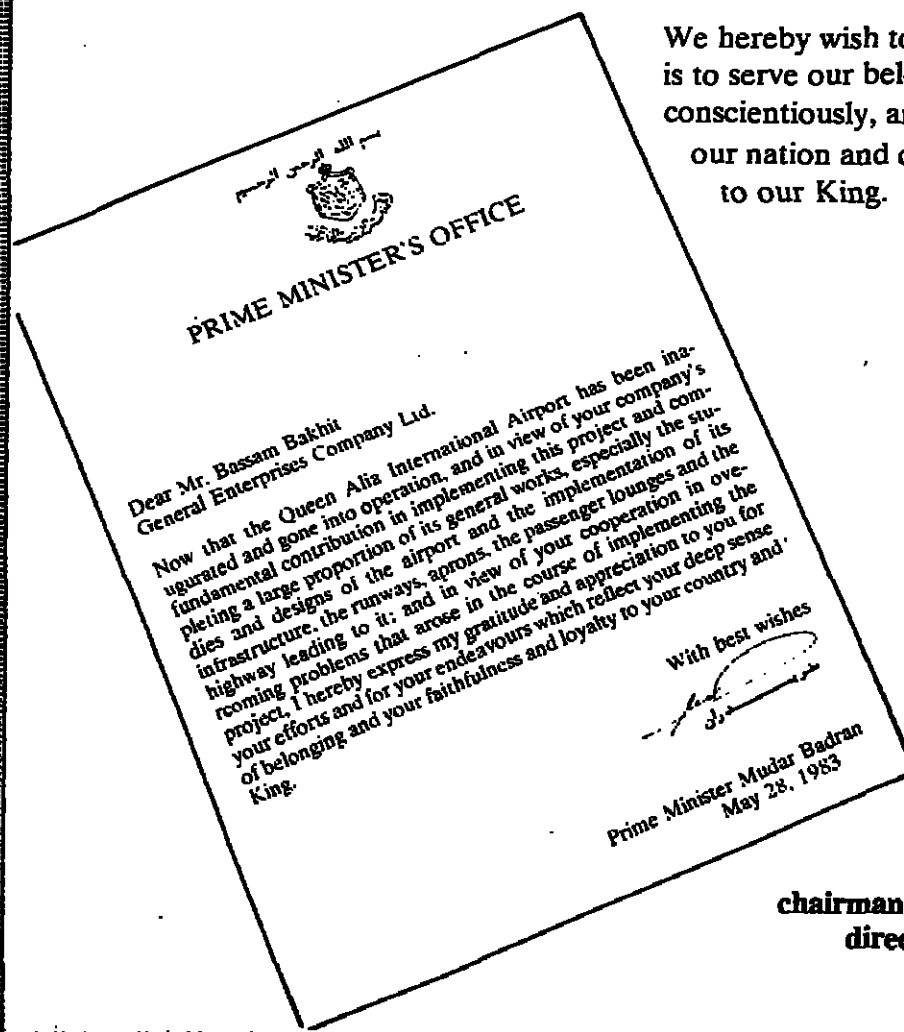
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FEATURES

Genetic engineering offers hope against killer diseases

By Stephen Powell
Reuter

LONDON — Genetic engineering, which once conjured up pictures of scientists tinkering with the human make-up, is emerging as an industry offering hope in the fight against killer diseases and famine.

The first products of an industry with a multi-million dollar potential are already available but experts who gathered in London this month said it could be either the beginning of a technological revolution in medicine, agriculture and industry or a false dawn.

They were among almost 1,000 scientists and industrialists at the first world conference on the commercial applications of biotechnology to try to identify the potential of the industry, which uses gene-splicing techniques

developed in the 1970s. Charles Reece, director of research and technology for the British firm Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), told delegates: "I have no doubt there's gold in them thar hills. The trouble is getting of the damned plain."

Others were more sanguine, but stressed a need for long-term investment.

When Genentech became the first genetic engineering company to allow the public to buy its stock in 1980, its share price doubled within minutes of issue, but such market fever is past.

The 200-odd research companies now in the field are resigned to treading a long road to profitability.

The Swiss-based Biogen Company, a leader in the industry, has said it does not expect to make a profit for several years.

But experts say the long-term

possibilities of biotechnology are almost limitless.

They speak of new drugs and vaccines against a wide range of diseases, development of crops more resistant to disease, frost and drought, new fuels and feedstuffs and the use of microbes to increase oil production.

But a paper given by an American research team from Cornell University added a note of caution, saying:

"For all its promise, biotechnology is as yet an embryonic technology... while progress is being made daily there are yet many fundamental problems to be overcome before extensive commercialisation of 'engineered' products can be realised."

The team also said the U.S. and Western Europe were benefiting from the genetic resources of poor countries, while the Third World was losing out.

"Developing countries will increasingly find themselves buying from foreign firms the... seeds which contain genetic information originating in their own countries," they added.

They also stressed the danger that new products could supplant the traditional crops of tropical countries.

But while biotechnology offers tremendous potential benefits for the Third World, especially in food production, experts say the commercialisation of genetically engineered plants remains a distant prospect, a hope for the 1990s.

Experts at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Centre in New York reported this month that one form of purified interferon had been effective in treating victims of the mysterious Acquired Immune Deficiency

Syndrome (AIDS).

Genetic engineering went commercial last year, when a human insulin produced by Genentech's research went on the market and Biogen's first product, a diagnostic kit for hepatitis, has just been sold in Japan.

From its beginnings in 1976, the genetic engineering business has had a special aura of glamour and a hint of danger. Many people were disturbed by scientists' ability to crack and copy the genetic codes that create different forms of life.

About three-quarters of the world's genetic engineering research companies are in the United States, but increasing competition comes from Europe.

Analysts expect some of today's small genetic engineering companies to become the major corporations of the 1990s.

Czechs honour Hasek's works

By Jonathan Lynn
Reuter

PRAGUE — Czechoslovakia has been celebrating the centenary of the birth of a drunkard, practical joker and anarchist who is also one of its top authors — Jaroslav Hasek.

Hasek's rambling comic epic "The Good Soldier Schweik" is known around the world for its portrayal of a little man who takes on the bureaucratic war machine of the ramshackle Austro-Hungarian Empire in the World War I.

With his idiotic grin, anecdotes and constant "humly" report, sir, Schweik manages to hold off officers and officialdom up to ridicule by carrying out every absurd order to the letter and generally achieves the opposite of what was intended.

This kind of passive resistance, doing what one is told but secretly mocking and undermining authority, has often been held typical of the people of a small country such as Czechoslovakia, who frequently find themselves under the influence of great powers.

And many Czechoslovaks today are fond of saying: "We are all Schweiks."

But while Schweik, like his author Hasek, is a typical Bohemian, he is not a typical Czech, and he could stand for a little man anywhere coping with a huge impersonal system.

Critics have called Hasek's work a comic, plebeian mirror-image of the writing of another Prague author, Franz Kafka.

Kafka is largely ignored by Czechoslovakia's Communist government but Hasek's centenary last month was the cause of celebration.

The unconventional Hasek's earthy humour and satirical attitude to war fit in well with official peace propaganda. "We are particularly stressing the anti-war, anti-bourgeois character of Hasek, and his connection with the socialist struggle of our time," a culture ministry official told journalists.

There has been an international conference on "the work of Jaroslav Hasek in the struggle for progress and peace among nations" in Bobris castle outside Prague.

Other events have included a Hasek exhibition and an exhibition on contemporary caricature by the artist's union. A square in Prague has been named after Hasek and there will be a Hasek festival of humour this June in Lipnice, east of Prague, where Hasek spent the last years of his life.

New editions of "The Good Soldier Schweik," which has been translated into more than 50 languages, have been published and there is a plethora of new works on Hasek.

Jaroslav Hasek was born in Prague, then ruled by Austria, on April 30, 1883, the son of a mathematics teacher.

He spent his youth wandering the byways of the Habsburg monarchy, leading a drunken, vagabond existence and supporting himself by begging and writing.

He joined the anarchist movement, editing its paper Komuna and falling foul of the police. He also liked hoaxes.

Among his odder journalistic work was the editorship of a journal called the World of Animals, a post he lost after penning increasingly incredible articles about nonexistent beasts.

He also carried on a political polemic with himself, writing under different pseudonyms for two opposed papers.

In 1915 he was called up into a Czech regiment of the Austrian army and sent to the Russian front, getting much valuable material for Schweik from the people and places he encountered.

He was taken prisoner by the Russians and joined the Czech legion, fighting with Russia against Austria for the independence of Czechoslovakia.

After the Bolshevik Revolution he joined the Red Army, and at the end of the war became a Soviet commissar, taking various positions in the Communist Party, and giving up drink.

But in 1920 he returned to Czechoslovakia, moving eventually to Lipnice where he started writing "The Good Soldier Schweik" in 1921.

The first volume was a success, but Hasek fell ill and died on Jan. 3rd, 1923, before completing the fourth and last volume.

What Hasek would make of the celebrations, and his new status as a communist anti-war philosopher, is unsure, although his contempt for war was unmistakable.

Schweik is a gentle man who enjoys drinking, talking and smoking his pipe, although he sometimes enjoys a brawl when drunk. To him the war is a huge absurd nuisance, which keeps him away from home and his favourite mus.

Hasek used laughter to reveal the confusion, misery and mess of war, but he was also a satirist who mocked all authority and unmasked all hypocrisy, and one suspects that no government would be spared.

Philadelphia's black candidate has a tough fight ahead

By David Nagy
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The contest for mayor of Philadelphia is shaping up as another U.S. city drama where the seemingly irresistible force of the black vote meets the immovable object of white opposition.

Black Democrat Wilson Goode, who won his party's primary election on Tuesday, is likely to face a strong challenge at November's Philadelphia poll from white Republican John Egan, even though Democrats outnumber Republicans by five to one.

If Goode is to join the fast-growing ranks of 234 black U.S. mayors, he will have to overcome

the white resistance seen in most big-city mayoral contests from the late 1960s in Indiana to his own primary election victory.

And a new study of U.S. black politics suggests that Philadelphia, the fourth largest U.S. city, typifies the key strengths and obstacles black candidates have faced everywhere in their 16-year climb towards political power.

Experts at the joint centre for political studies, the Washington-based think-tank that did the study, say the contrast between Philadelphia's calm, clean primary and the race-baiting in Chicago's mayoral election in April was refreshing but probably misleading.

The Chicago contest, won by black Democrat Harold Washington, was so ugly that leaders

across the country, of all races, were hoping Philadelphia would help erase that memory and sweeten the political atmosphere.

The primary election, beneath the slogan "Philadelphia is not Chicago," succeeded to that extent.

Goode, the town's well-known former city manager, and one-time Mayor Frank Rizzo, the brusque and barrel-chested expulsee who was his Democratic opponent, conducted a civil and gentlemanly campaign. After his victory, Goode said the experience had proved race could be put aside. Rizzo agreed.

The general election campaign involving Republican candidate Egan is also expected to take this line.

However, Democratic political

analysts, black and white, are worried that the voting trends in Tuesday's primary were like those in Chicago, but without the anger.

Like Washington, Goode had the edge over his white opponent in opinion polls before the primary. In both cities the voting turnout was enormous by modern U.S. standards.

Goode won by about 53 to 46 per cent, little better than Washington's 52 to 48 per cent showing.

Both men were saved by solid black support that went about 96 per cent their way in each case.

Goode did slightly better in attracting the extra white backing needed to win, an estimated 23 to 24 per cent compared with Washington's 19 per cent.

Three-quarters of white Philadelphia

Democrats preferred Rizzo, a highly controversial public figure, and most undecided whites voted white.

Eddie Williams, president of the Joint Centre which conducted the study of black politics and concentrates on that subject, said: "In the past, one would have said that winning the Democratic primary in Philadelphia was tantamount to winning the election. But we should be cautious in this case."

Milton Morris, another black political scientist at the Joint Centre, said race remained a formidable force.

According to the study, blacks now run city halls in 27 cities with populations of 50,000 or more and 224 counting towns of all sizes.

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HOME EARS

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mohammad visits army HQ

AMMAN (Petra) — His Highness Prince Mohammad Saturday paid a visit to the army headquarters in Amman and met the Armed Forces Commander in Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

Badran issues tender circular

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran has requested that all government departments apply regulations equally both to local and foreign companies when inviting tenders and evaluating bids for projects. Mr. Badran's request, contained in a circular, also said that these regulations should include all other considerations including sections for fees, and customs, and the employment and training of local workers employed on these projects.

Cement company raises foreign loan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A report in Al Ra'i newspaper said Saturday that the Jordan Cement Factories Company will shortly obtain a \$45 million loan from abroad to finance its projects. The final details of the loan are currently being negotiated the paper said.

King sees ski show

AQABA (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday attended a water skiing show staged by a group of U.S. water ski champions. The display, presented by the famous Cypress Gardens Show from Florida, included high jumps, tricks, swivel ballet, corky the clown, adagio doubles, human pyramids, and delta wing kite.

At the end of the display, King Hussein met and shook hands with the participants.

The show was attended by the Aqaba district governor and other local officials.

The tenth annual five-day water ski festival opened in Aqaba Wednesday to coincide with Jordan's Independence and Army Day.

Exploration team hopeful on Azraq oil reserves

AMMAN (J.T.) — A joint Jordanian-Iraqi team is searching for oil deposits in Al Azraq region north east of here according to a report published in Al Ra'i newspaper Saturday.

It said that to date the team has drilled five experimental wells employing Romanian and Yugoslav derricks.

A team spokesman said that the tests are aimed at determining whether the area contains deposits of oil in commercially exploitable quantities, and it is hoped that in another one and a half months from now the tests will be completed.

In 1981 the Natural Resources Authority hired foreign companies to prospect for oil in a number of regions, but unfortunately will no positive results, the spokesman said.

We have been encouraged to continue drilling because the latest well drilled last month produced asphalt which did not appear in the earlier wells, the spokesman added.

Fairouz to star at Jerash

AMMAN (J.T.) — Several local and foreign folk troupes will participate in the Jerash Festival which is due to be held in August, according to Ministry of Information Under-Secretary Peter Jalah.

He said that the well-known Lebanese Fairouz group will pre-

sent two variety shows that will include songs and folk dances.

Also Saturday the Jerash Festival executive committee held a meeting, under the chairmanship of Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran to discuss the final reports drawn up by the festival's sub-committees.

The meeting was also attended by Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar.



Health Minister Zuhair Malhas Saturday chairs a meeting of the anti-cholera and anti-diarrhoea higher executive committee (Petra photo)

Iraqi-Jordanian meetings explore increase in cultural, sporting links

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran conferred here Saturday with visiting Iraqi Minister of Youth Ahmad Al Samarra'i. They reviewed ways of further bolstering cooperation between Iraq and Jordan in sporting and youth affairs.

The meeting, at the prime minister's office, was also attended by Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar.

Meanwhile teams from both ministries, led by Ma'an Abu Nowar and Ahmad Al Samarra'i, covered future national sporting fixtures, visits by Iraqi coaches to train Jordanian athletes and contact scouting.

The teams also discussed the coordinating of both countries' activities at the coming Los Angeles Olympiad, preparation for a week of Iraqi sporting events to be

held in Jordan in the coming year and a number of other related topics.

Later Mr. Samarra'i was received by Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh with whom he discussed information cooperation between Iraq and Jordan. Participating in the meeting were Mr. Abu Nowar and Iraqi ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Sultan.



Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar (third from left) Saturday led the Jordanian delegation in talks with its Iraqi counterpart from the Ministry of Youth under the leadership of Ahmad Al Samarra'i (Petra photo)

Israeli jets come under fire

(Continued from page 1)

east of the capital.

Heavy shelling breaks out

omnissance missions were necessary for their "security" and made clear they would not tolerate interference with them. The Syrians said at the time they were only acting in self-defence.

Residents of the Bekaa Valley said reinforcements were still pouring in for both sides. The rightist Falangist radio station "Voice of Lebanon" reported that a Syrian armoured battalion crossed the border from Homs during the day and deployed around the Lebanese town of Baalbeck.

The Damascus announcement about the manoeuvres said they had been successful and proved that the Syrian armed forces had "high ability to block any aggression."

The official statement issued by the Syrian news agency was the first public word that exercises were taking place at all. It did not say where they were held but informed sources in Damascus believed they were staged south and

In the Shouf mountains outside Beirut, constant scene of battles between leftist Druze and predominantly Christian rightist militiamen, heavy shelling broke out early Saturday.

About 10 shells landed in east Beirut and others hit Jounieh, a rightist port north of here.

The main exchanges were between the hill town of Alep, controlled by Druze, and the rightist village of Souk Al-Gharb and between Deir Al Qamar and Druze Ba'alqin.

The Falangist radio said nine people were wounded before firing stopped at 6.00 a.m. (0400 GMT).

From Beirut fires could be seen burning in the bombed villages. It was the worst shelling in the area since early May.

About 10 heavy artillery rounds thumped into Beirut's rightist Ashrafieh district, just east of the old "Green Line" where most of

the 1975-76 civil war fighting took place. The shells rocked a wide area, throwing up plumes of smoke and waking people throughout the Lebanese capital.

Security officials said the number of casualties was not yet known but there would certainly be some.

The Falangist radio said at least eight people were wounded in Beirut or the hills.

The radio also said shells hit the Baabda area, site of the presidential palace, overlooking the city.

Most of the areas covered by the shelling are under Israeli military control.

But the Israelis generally use only the main roads through mountain villages to transport equipment and supplies to their front-line opposite Syrian forces, enabling the militias come and go freely off the beaten track.

The Falangist radio said the shells which hit east Beirut came from behind Syrian lines, where leftist militias operate.

Arens: No war of attrition

(Continued from page 1)

they're only waging a war of nerves, but we're ready for any eventuality," Mr. Arens said.

"But we're strong enough to ensure that Syria will not be able to dictate the scope, direction or form of any violence they start. If that happens we'll determine how the fighting is going to develop," Mr. Arens said, and added: "We hope they won't start anything."

He said Israel was alert to the possibility that the Syrian manoeuvres on Golan could develop into a sudden offensive.

In Damascus, the official Syrian News Agency SANA reported that Syria had ended a series of manoeuvres. It did not say where they were held but informed sources in Damascus said they were believed to have been staged south and east of the Syrian capital.

Lebanese radio reports Saturday said both Syria and Israel were reinforcing their lines in the Bekaa Valley and on Golan and that there was a considerable traffic of troops and armour to bolster the volatile front.

'Syrians ready to fight'

(Continued from page 1)

the Soviet Union, was more capable than during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war of foiling what he called Israeli-American political designs for the Middle East.

"The enemy is taking into account Syria's strength," he said. "Our arms are improving in quantity and quality, our training is continuing and morale is very high despite the fact that... Israel is fighting us with American strength."

Moredechai Gur, a former chief of staff and a leading Labour opposition member of the Knesset (parliament), said Syria was using military pressure to speed up the political process from which it could no longer be excluded.

He urged the government to start negotiating with Syria "without ultimatums" and stop calling for the total evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

He told Israel Radio Damascus was strong enough, with the help of 4,000 to 5,000 Soviet troops now with the Syrian forces, to force a speed up of the political process.

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Malhas: Treated waste water now disease free

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas announced Saturday that tests recently conducted on the treated water of the wastewater treatment plants in Jordan showed disease carrying micro organisms have been completely eradicated.

The minister, speaking at a meeting of the anti-cholera and anti-diarrhoea higher executive committee also said that the tests conducted by the Royal Scientific Society on the King Talal Dam water were satisfactory and proved that there had been a considerable drop in the level of impurities in the water.

Nevertheless, the minister said, strict control is to be maintained on spring waters especially along the Zarga River where vegetable cultivation had been banned.

Vegetables which can be eaten raw must be grown at least about 100 metres away from the river bank, the minister emphasised.

He said that companies implementing large projects in Jordan are required by law to establish their own waste water treatment plants, and special control is being imposed on the production of foodstuff, especially ice cream and cheese.

During the meeting, discussion also dealt with drinking water issues and the rate of pollution in

particular areas, with the participants emphasising the need for an intensification of the provision of purification facilities at all pumping stations. They also stressed the necessity of imposing controls on artesian wells and water tanks holding water for domestic purposes.

Also discussed, was the issue of refuse disposal methods and the laying of water networks for all refugee camps in Jordan.

Attending the meeting were undersecretaries from Ministries of Information, Health and the Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, Directors of the Water Supply Corporation and several other departments, and representatives from Amman Municipality and the Natural Resources Authority.

Loan to increase shipping fleet

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan National Shipping Lines Co. is to obtain a \$12.5 million loan from the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank in order to purchase two new freighters, mainly for the export of phosphates, according to a report in the local press Saturday.

It said that the company's board Chairman Ali Khasawneh will be travelling to Jeddah soon to sign the agreement, now that the bank has given its approval for the loan.

The two cargo vessels will each have a capacity of 30,000 tonnes, the paper said.

The company, established in

1976 with an initial capital of JD 7 million, already owns two ships the 'Badr' and the 'Muta', and is due to receive two new ones next month the 'Karamah' and the 'Hitin'.

The loan will thus allow the company to increase its fleet to six.

Cabinet changes truck registration, duty rules

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian owners of lorries registered in other Arab states will be allowed to obtain Jordanian licences for their vehicles by paying the required customs and other taxes, according to a cabinet decision announced here Saturday.

The announcement also permits that this duty may be paid in instalments spread over up to 24 months.

The decision was taken to allow such vehicles, owned by Jor-

dans, to enter Jordanian territory without having continually to pay charges made on non-Jordanian vehicles, according to Customs Under-Secretary Adel Al Oudah.

He said that the new measure is also designed to preserve the rights of Jordanians who owned lorries that were registered under non-Jordanian names, due to the regulations applicable in the country where the lorry had originally been licensed.

Odeh, Soviet press chief discuss media protocol

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh discussed information cooperation between Jordan and the Soviet Union at a meeting here Saturday with Mr. Vladimir Popov, Vice-President of the Soviet Broadcasting and Television Corporation.

At the meeting, they reviewed the implementation of a protocol on bilateral cooperation for 1983-84 that is designed to enlighten peoples of both countries on the achievements of each other.

In 1976 both countries signed an information agreement on cooperation in information affairs and various subsequent programmes have been implemented in accordance with that agreement.

The meeting was also attended by Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Rafik Nishunov and the director of Radio Jordan Nasouh Al Majali.

The Soviet official arrived in Amman Friday for a four-day visit to Jordan.

Egg production tops 100 million

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's yearly production of eggs numbers nearly 100 million, enough to make the country self-sufficient, and nearly enough poultry to satisfy the local markets, Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin said here Saturday.

The minister was speaking at a meeting of poultry farmers also attended by ministry officials and directors of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation and the president of the Jordanian Society for Egg Marketing and Production.

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Moscow warns of response to missiles...

(Continued from page 1)

tered by the deployment of "corresponding new strategic systems," said the statement published by Pravda and the TASS news agency.

Measures to counter the new Western missiles would include an arrangement with other Warsaw Pact countries, it said, indicating

that nuclear-equipped missiles could be based for the first time on the territory of Moscow's East European allies.

Western disarmament experts here said this would probably mean that relatively short-range missiles such as the SS-12 and SS-20 could be deployed in East Germany or Czechoslovakia.

The statement also said mea-

sures would be taken "with a view to the territory of the U.S. itself."

The Western analysts said that although such language evoked the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, Moscow more probably intended deployment of triple-warhead SS-20s in eastern Siberia where their estimated 3,000-kilometre range would allow them to reach the U.S. west coast.

..and causes NATO to express regret

(Continued from page 1)

"We can only regret this. They (the threats) do not contribute to a favourable political climate," the spokesman said.

NATO diplomats said that the Soviet statement, published by the official daily Pravda and the TASS news agency, appeared to make much more explicit threats than hitherto; stepping up what they called a Soviet propaganda war

aimed at peace movements in Western Europe.

The diplomats said the statement clearly suggested that Soviet missiles could be based in Warsaw Pact countries, and that the self-imposed moratorium on medium-range weapons deployment could be at an end.

NATO plans to start positioning the first of 572 new missiles in Europe in December un-

less an agreement is reached at U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on limiting intermediate range nuclear weapons.

One diplomat said the Soviet hint that it might put missiles into Eastern Europe was apparently foreshadowed in a recent speech by East German leader Erich Honecker when he said his country would take its share of any necessary sacrifices.

Turkish raid appears over

(Continued from page 1)

into Iraq, but details were scarce.

Turkish newspapers, subject to frequent news bans and shutdowns by the military government, reported the operation for the first time Saturday but mostly confined their accounts to the official Foreign Ministry statement.

Turkish and foreign observers widely assumed that the operation was aimed at Kurdish guerrillas who have waged armed campaigns from the region.

One newspaper, the mass-circulation Gunaydin, included an unsourced report that the operation was mounted three days ago after Iraq said it could not guarantee security in its northern border area.

Although the Foreign Ministry said there were no casualties, official sources said on Thursday that special medical teams had been drafted into the area.

Reporters in Ankara said they had heard from people in the border region that at least 12 people were killed there recently.

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Unjust war awakened Afghans

Confrontation unlikely, but...

FOLLOWING Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the sufferings of the Palestinian people, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) decided to unite all its constituents as a first step towards pursuing the struggle. At the Palestine National Council meeting in Algeria all the groups decided to unite under the leadership of Yasser Arafat. In the knowledge that any divisions would ruin all PLO gains to date on the regional and the international levels. At present, however, we witness deep divisions among Al Fateh movement, the largest PLO group which, includes 90 per cent of the PLO fighters. The internal dissent is being created among the Palestinian fighters to serve the interests of extremist regimes in the region. Mr. Arafat himself announced that certain parties, which are trying to create divisions among his men, were those same ones that abandoned the Palestinian people during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and did not even lift a hand to help the PLO fighters.

When I was in Afghanistan, the country was peaceful and stagnant — nothing changed. Now it is engulfed in war, and I suspect that the changes that these radical young men of twenty-eight years ago wanted are coming very fast. Some may already have fallen victim to these changes. I wonder where the rest of them are. But the leaders of today come not so much from these young men of Kabul but from the sons of the more old-fashioned men I knew deep in the interior regions of that wild and mountainous country.

Glenn's political spaceship gains momentum

The actor succeeded, why not the astronaut

As it stands, John Glenn, the man who came from space to vie for the presidency of the United States, marginally trails Mondale in the Democrat selection stakes.

But as Colopy observed: "The American public loves an underdog."

British election likely to sharpen north-south division

the new map found that Labour, facing an uphill battle in any case, needed to capture 15 seats just to retain its relative strength in parliament.

Soviet internees in Switzerland pose diplomatic tangle

Government officials decline to comment on such speculation, while the Soviet embassy in Berne

International seminar on human waste management meets Lack of sanitation causes death of 15 million children annually

By Kamon Pensinukan

BANGKOK — Even in Biblical times people were advised to carry a pail to dig and "turn back and cover that which cometh from thee" (Deuteronomy 23:13). But this basic environmental duty is still not properly observed in many parts of the world — a negligence that means dangerous health hazards.

The threat comes mainly from human waste that is infected with diseases, such as cholera and typhoid fever. The diseases are transmitted either by flies and other insects or a contaminated water supply.

A complicating factor is that almost all people who lack proper waste disposal facilities also do not have access to safe drinking water — an environmental situation that is typical of most rural areas in developing countries.

Management of excreta is not a topic that generates much public interest. People who use the "flush and forget" system tend to take it for granted, but to social scientists, engineers, and community planners appropriate toilet technology is complex and serious.

For the first time, 95 such concerned experts from about 20 countries and international organisations met at a seminar in January, in Bangkok, Thailand.

The seminar on human waste management for Low Income Settlement was organised by the

Asian Institute of Technology, the National Housing Authority of Thailand and the Institute of Housing Studies of the Netherlands.

In the low-income housing areas of towns and cities, as well as in many rural settlements, the high population densities and rapidly changing socioeconomic conditions means there is an urgent need for effective human waste management, seminar experts reported. However, many Third World countries have failed to address the problem and an increasingly polluted environment has given rise to a multitude of serious gastrointestinal diseases.

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), some 15 million children below the age of five die in developing countries every year partly due to the absence of sanitation. Diarrhoea alone kills 6 million children every year and contributes to the death of another 18 million. Parasitic worms infect nearly one-half of the entire population of developing countries.

There are also critical economic consequences to the absence of adequate human waste disposal. In India, for instance, water-borne diseases claim 33 million work days every year.

The usual method for human waste disposal in Western countries is the sewerage system, where excreta are flushed into sewers and carried to a treatment

plant where the wastewater is purified. The sewerage system has been partially adopted in developing countries, but because of high costs often without the treatment plant.

According to Dr. Krisao Nimpuno, chairman of the seminar's organising committee, conventional sanitation (the "flush and forget" type) is not economically feasible for poor communities. He favours a low-cost approach.

And certainly the best known is the pit latrine, basically a hole in the ground. But the pit has disadvantages, such as odours that attract flies and rodents, and the possibility it may pollute groundwater.

Researchers have designed the so-called VIP latrine, ("ventilated improved pit") that does not give off odours and is both clean and safe.

Many African countries have satisfactorily adopted this low-cost design. In Zimbabwe, a pre-fabricated long-lasting VIP latrine costs about \$100. A unit using locally available materials costs only about \$8.

A double-pit privy can also be built. When one pit is full, it is closed and the waste decomposes into harmless material while the other pit is in use.

For those whose toilet habits include water for cleansing, a water-seal, hand-flush toilet built over an aqua-privy, is the answer. Since only 1 to 2 litres are needed

after each use, the amount of water used is not extreme.

These simple, low-cost systems should be the first provided to poor areas, said Dr. Chongrak Polprasert of the Asian Institute of Technology's Environmental Engineering Division. Gradually, when living standards improve, the sanitation facilities can be upgraded.

Participants also looked into socio-cultural factors that contribute to changes in a community's toilet customs. In one Central American country, for instance, despite health education programmes, women did not use public latrines. Subsequent studies revealed that the women felt going to the latrine was a private function and since the walls of the toilet did not cover their feet, they refused to use it.

Disposing of human waste is not the only concern of sanitation experts. There is also a question of trying to put it to productive use. In the People's Republic of China, for example, nothing is "wasted". Human and animal excreta, along with agricultural residues, are extensively collected and used as fertiliser after being composted.

During the last decade, biogas technology has been widely implemented in many provinces of China. The number of biogas digesters is now estimated at 7 to 9 million, each producing enough biogas for the cooking and lighting needs of a Chinese family.



Pakistani children play at their village's new water tap: Hope for a better future devoid of filth and disease. (UNICEF photo)

Benefits are numerous and obvious: housewives spend less time in the kitchen, which is cleaner than when firewood is used, family members no longer have to spend a long time searching for fuel-

wood, or spend a large part of their income to buy fuel. Biogas is also used to run machines or generate electricity, further increasing productivity and living standards.

Sanitation is a collective concern that requires the active understanding and cooperation of all community members. But since it is a taboo subject, it is difficult to achieve this cooperation. Cultural

and organisational constraints are more important than the technology. The technical options are there, but application requires much determination and effort. — IDRC Features

S.African black community hit hardest by drought

By Richard Lander
Reuter

BOCHUM, South Africa — The worst drought of the century has brought disease and starvation to thousands of blacks in South Africa's impoverished rural homelands.

Many parts of the homelands, designated by the government as the focus for black political development, are utterly desolate.

The maize crop, which provides the main form of subsistence for most rural blacks, has failed miserably. Cattle have died for lack of fodder and water is at a premium as rivers and boreholes run dry.

At Bochum, 120 kilometres south of the Botswana border in the Lebowa homeland, the effects of the drought are evident. The sandy earth, never the most fertile of lands, is almost devoid of grass as the town suffers its second dry year in a row.

Many peasants did not bother to sow crops this year, and those who did saw them become almost total failures.

At villages outside the town, people dig new springs to replace those that have become dry holes. At a spring which still produced a trickle of water, a man proudly showed his full bucket, which he said had taken more than two hours to fill.

Approaching the town's hospital, children play along a bonedry river bed. Inside, others are recovering from malnutrition,

which has been the main killer among the young.

On a ward floor, 12 tiny black children pick lethargically at a bowl of minced meat and vegetables, many still showing signs of the disease which almost killed them: Puffy swollen faces, poorly developed limbs and patchy coloured skin. Their hair has started to grow, but is still tuffy and sparse.

All are smaller than they should be for their age. The three-year-olds in the ward look barely more than 12 months.

The hospital's matron, Rebecca Maitse, said many children had arrived on the verge of death and had to be fed intravenously before they could be moved on to a solid diet. About 10 had died from malnutrition in Bochum this year, she said, and diseases like tuberculosis, pellagra and measles were also prevalent.

Nurses at other Lebowa hospitals said some parents brought their children too late for help, often because they could not afford the two rand \$1.8 fee. Sometimes, they had inadvertently poisoned their babies by giving them traditional African medicine.

South Africa's recession has also taken its toll, preventing the men from earning money in the cities to buy food.

The malnutrition ward testified to the inadequate medical facilities in the town, where more than 20 children shared six small

cots while many others came in daily as outpatients.

More than 20,000 people in the area are served by just five small clinics and two hospitals, neither of which has a full-time doctor.

Reports from around the country suggest that Bochum is not an isolated example of suffering in the homeland. About one in five of Lebowa's 1.7 million people will need food relief, according to its Health Secretary Machupe Mphahlele.

The South African Council of Churches has estimated that 500,000 people are suffering in KwaZulu and 300,000 in each of the Gazankulu, Transkei and Ciskei homelands.

According to the figures, almost two million people are going hungry in a country that mines more gold and platinum than anywhere else in the world.

At the University of Natal, the head of the paediatrics department Allie Moosa said 30,000 children could die in a year as the drought increased existing malnutrition.

The Black Sash Organisation, which tries to help blacks affected by the country's strict influx laws, has estimated that three million people were moved between 1960 and 1980.

Government policy aims to develop the homelands as self-governing states while denying political rights to blacks in other areas.

Health Minister Nak Van Der

Merve has said his department is in control of the drought after extra government aid to cope with its effects.

But the minister sparked off controversy when he said large families had also to shoulder the blame for malnutrition. "On the one hand there is too little food and on the other there are too many people. People cannot simply continue to multiply uncontrollably," he said.

With a frosty winter coming fast to South Africa, aid organisations warn the situation may get even worse.

In a Perlman, who runs the Institute of Race Relations' "Operation Hunger" feeding programme said: "This winter will not only be one of hunger and malnutrition among the very old and the young, but also one of family starvation."

Others have warned that hunger and frustration could explode into violence and unrest.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said people could be driven to kill for food, while the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, warned the drought could determine the future of South Africa.

"When people see their children dying from lack of water and nutrition, it could trigger off something neither black nor white politicians will be able to control," he said.

Nimeiri celebrates 14th anniversary amid economic, political problems

By Fuad Gawhari
Reuter

KHARTOUM — Sudan's soldier-President, Jaffar Muhammad Nimeiri, faces serious political and economic problems as the country prepares to celebrate the 14th anniversary of his rule.

Nimeiri, who has survived several left and right-wing extremist coup attempts, took power in Africa's largest country — and one of the world's poorest — in a bloodless coup in 1969 and won a third term this month with a massive popular vote.

But a rebellion in the turbulent south, which he sought to placate in 1972 by granting it regional autonomy, brought the threat of civil war and has forced him into dividing the region into three areas to try to quell unrest.

Ironically, the celebrations marking his 14th year of office also commemorate the 1972 southern autonomy agreement.

The largely Christian south has always viewed the Arab arbiters of power and wealth in Khartoum as neglecting them and one report suggests that this month's troubles broke out when southern troops, unpaid for some time, tried to break into a bank.

Nimeiri put down the rebellion, which killed 70 mutineers and eight soldiers, by flying loyal nor-

thern troops 1,300 kilometres to the southern trouble zone in Bor.

According to Sudanese political experts, Nimeiri believes that dividing the south would make it easier for regional governors to run their affairs and enable them to deal with the area's political, economic and social problems.

Southern Sudan, an area of vast forests, swamps and virgin lands, has tremendous natural resources which, if exploited could turn the whole country into a prosperous state, particularly through oil which was recently struck there in commercial quantities.

But a decision to build an oil refinery in the north, instead of in the south, has deeply upset southerners who see it as a deliberate northern attempt to impede southern development.

Apart from trying to deal with his internal problems, Nimeiri has also sought to play a prominent part in Arab and African affairs.

In 1982 Nimeiri and Egypt's President, Hosni Mubarak, signed an economic, political and social charter aimed at eventually uniting the two countries. It covered freedom of movement between them, dismantling of tariff barriers and establishment of an investment fund.

But Nimeiri's main problems lie in Sudan's poverty. It has foreign

debts of \$7.5 billion and chronic trade deficits. It relies heavily on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Arab Monetary Fund, Saudi Arabia and other aid donors.

Last year saw a major government shake-up following street riot deaths after subsidies were removed from essential commodities and a successful request to the IMF for a \$210 million loan.

Nimeiri's rule has veered from early pro-Moscow socialism to a pro-Western mixture of state and private enterprise.

Hampered by poor communications and infrastructure, the central authorities in Khartoum have at times maintained only a tenuous hold over the ethnically diverse population.

Sudan's poverty has also been aggravated by the burden of 500,000 refugees who fled neighbouring Ethiopia, Uganda, Chad and Zaïre.

Nimeiri has accused Libya and Ethiopia of fomenting some of the several coups and rebellions which he has overcome, though both countries have denied involvement.

President Nimeiri, 53, is a devout Muslim. He came from a poor family but graduated from Khartoum's military college in 1952 as

a second lieutenant, went to the United States in 1965 and gained his master's degree in Military Science.

Throughout his education and early working years, he was involved in politics and in 1966 he was accused with others of a coup attempt, but found not guilty.

Nimeiri, who maintains that Sudan rests politically between right and left, said in 1975, after distancing his country from the Soviet Union: "My quarrel with the Communists has reached a dimension where there will be no place for them in the country so long as I am in power."

Meeting the challenge at home, Nimeiri's decision to divide the south is a bid to tighten his grip on the region and is seen as the last of a series of measures to stem troubles there, which since 1972 have included a southern vice-president and a southern parliament.

Since these have failed to bring stability to the region, Nimeiri now proposes three areas, each with a capital — Malka in the Upper Nile province; Wau in Bahr Al Ghazal and Juba in Eastern Equatoria.

Some southern leaders are suspicious of the division, believing that it might be a Khartoum attempt to weaken their region.

TV & RADIO

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20:30	Cinema '83
21:30	Cinema '83
22:15	Arabic Series
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11:00	News Bulletin
11:30	Instrumentals
12:00	Science Report
12:30	Constant How
13:00	News Summary
13:30	Instrumentals, Old Favourites
14:00	Listeners' Choice
14:30	News Summary
15:00	Jazz Hour
15:30	News Bulletin
16:00	Date with a Star
16:30	Evening Show
17:00	News Summary
17:30	Evening Show
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Evening Show
19:00	News Headlines

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM	
"La Femme Infidèle" at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610267	
American Centre, 41520	
British Council, 36147-8	
French Cultural Centre, 37009	
Greek Institute, 41993	
Soviet Cultural Centre, 44203	
Spanish Cultural Centre, 24049	
Turkish Cultural Centre, 39777	
Husseini Youth Club, 667181	
Y.W.C.A., 664251	
Amman Municipal Library, 36111	
University of Jordan Library, 843555	
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)	
Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590	
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic)	
Jabal Lubweid, 37440	
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)	
Jabal Hussein, 661757	
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox)	
Abdali, 23541	
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer)	
Jabal Amman, 43453	
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 71331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261	
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)	
Ashrafieh, 71751	
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational)	
meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: An excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qafa (Cliff Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century Orientalist artists. Mutazzah, Jabal Lubweid. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.	
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.	
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to	

150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)

Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic)

Jabal Lubweid, 37440

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)

Jabal Hussein, 661757

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox)

Abdali, 23541

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer)

Jabal Amman, 43453

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 71331

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)

Ashrafieh, 71751

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational)

meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249

PRAYER TIMES

06:25	Fajr
06:40	(Sunrise)
11:33	Dhuhr
15:14	'Asr
18:37	Maghrib
20:15	Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where a should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

08:05	Tripoli, Larnaca (LI)
08:45	Cairo (RU)
08:55	Amman (RU)
09:15	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)
09:30	Jeddah (SV)
09:45	Kuwait (RU)
10:15	Beirut (RU)
10:35	Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
13:40	Dubai, Kuwait (KU)
18:30	Jeddah (SV)
19:30	Baghdad (IA)
19:55	London (RU)
16:30	Cairo (RU)
16:45	Athens (RU)
16:55	Amman (RU)
17:00	Brussels, Frankfurt (RU)
17:15	New York, Vienna (RU)
17:30	Paris, Geneva (RU)
18:30	Cairo (RU)
19:05	Cairo (EA)
19:30	Rome (RU)
19:50	London (BA)
20:15	Beirut (MEA)
22:00	Zurich, Athens, Damascus (SR)
00:30	Cairo (EU)
00:30	Cairo (RU)
00:45	Baghdad (RU)
01:40	Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

06:45	Cairo (RU)
06:50	Damascus, Frankfurt (LI)
07:00	Athens (RU)
07:50	Cairo (EA)
09:00	Rome (Aitalia)
09:05	Beirut (MEA)
09:05	Larnaca, Tripoli (LI)
10:30	Rome (RU)
10:45	Athens (RU)
11:00	Amsterdam, New York (RU)
11:45	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
12:50	Cairo (RU)
14:30	Kuwait (KU)
14:30	Cairo (RU)
15:00	Amman (RU)
16:30	Baghdad (IA)
16:50	Jeddah (SV)
18:45	Beirut (RU)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell-buy rates in JLD

Belgian franc	71.7/ 72.1
Dutch guilder	127.3/ 128.1
Egyptian guinea	332.3/ 338
French franc	47.7/ 48
Iraqi dinar	495/ 505
Italian lire (for 100)	24.1/ 24.3
Japanese yen (for 100)	151/ 151.9
Kuwaiti dinar	1233/ 1236.3
Lebanese lira	84.4/ 85.5
Omani rial	1035/ 1041.7
Qatari riyal	98.4/ 99
Saudi riyal	104.2/ 104.8
Swedish crown	47.8/ 48.1
Swiss franc	172.8/ 173.8
Syrian lira	83/ 83.5
JAE dirham	97.8/ 98.5
U.K. sterling pound	576.8/ 580.1

SPORTS

Roberts sets record in 500cc practice race

SLAZBURG, Austria (R) — Kenny Roberts served a warning to his fellow American rival "fast" Freddie Spencer by setting a lap record during Saturday's final 500 cc practice for Sunday's Austrian Motorcycle Grand Prix.

Roberts, 31-year-old triple world champion, clipped almost a second off Italian Marco Lucchinelli's lap record with a time of one minute 17.89 seconds around the fast 4.2 km Salzburg ring course.

Spencer, 22, who took last Sun-

day's Spanish Grand Prix when he beat Roberts in a thrilling split-second victory, recorded the day's second fastest 500 cc time of 1:18.93.

The Austrian Grand Prix marks the halfway point of the 12-race world championship with Spencer, riding a Honda, leading Roberts and his Yamaha by 68 points to 47.

Americans also snatched third and fourth starting positions with Eddie Lawson on a Yamaha and Randy Mamola aboard a Suzuki.

Mohammad presents awards to winners

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad Friday afternoon watched the finals in a clay pigeon shooting competition held at the Royal Shooting Club, Jweideh, south of Amman.

Mohammad Issa Shalin came first by hitting 135 clay pigeons, the second was Nader Shalhoub who hit 132 pigeons. Altogether 21 participants took part in the final competition and Prince Mohammad distributed awards and cups to the winners.

Al Wahdat beats Al Faisali

AMMAN (J.T.) — Al Wahdat club Friday won the Sports Information Shield by beating Al Faisali club, 1-0 at the Sports City. Nearly 25,000 spectators were present including Minister of Justice Abdul Karim Al Tarawneh, Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar, Iraqi Minister of Youth Ahmad Al Samarra'i and Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan.

Walid Khas of Al Wahdat scored the winning goal in the second half of the game. At the end of the match, the Iraqi minister presented the shield to Al Wahdat captain Majed Basionti.

Horvath outclasses Navratilova in French Open tennis match

PARIS (R) — Defending champion and top seed Martina Navratilova crashed out of the women's singles at the French Open tennis Saturday in the biggest upset so far of the championships.

Navratilova, looking uncharacteristically nervous, went down 6-4, 0-6, 6-3 to teenage American compatriot Kathy Horvath.

Horvath, a 17-year-old from Florida, dominated the fourth-round match with brilliant volleys and well-placed lobs, taking full advantage of Navratilova's often erratic timing.

Only in the second set did Navratilova look her old self, when she suddenly put her shots together and raced to 6-0.

In the first set Navratilova, top ranked in the latest women's listings, started well enough, and held a 4-2 lead. But she ran into problems with her serve and seemed unable to cope with the swirling winds on the Roland Garros centre court.

As a capacity 16,500 crowd cheered her on Horvath started to dictate the game and pulled back to 4-4 by breaking Navratilova's serve.

The U.S. teenager, unseeded for the tournament, then held her own serve and made sure of the set by breaking Navratilova without losing a point.

Horvath now faces 1977 women's champion Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia in the quarterfinals. Jausovec earlier Saturday registered a straightforward 6-2 6-3 win over French teenager C. Jy Tanvier to reach the last eight.

Afterwards a jubilant Horvath told reporters: "I think that now I have beaten Martina anything is possible. I feel great. Martina is number one and she has only lost a few matches. I am happy to be one of the few players to beat her."

"I was really confident. As soon as I started to play I knew it was a possibility. I decided to attack Martina's backhand and go to the net, because I knew that she is a serve and volley player."

"She doesn't like to see you at the net first," Horvath added.

Horvath said she had problems with her concentration in the second set, but regained it for the decisive third.

Navratilova was philosophical at her post-match news conference. "It is not a disaster. Of course I am not happy about it, but I knew I had to lose sooner or later."

"I just feel the pressure is off and I am already thinking of coming back and practising on grass for Eastbourne and Wimbledon," she added.

"Horvath played smart, but I allowed her to play by not driving

my backhand. Against the wind my slice wasn't carrying enough and my shots were landing on the service line," she said.

"I don't feel any pressure playing against Chris Evert Lloyd, but the pressure is on when I play somebody like Horvath because I know that a defeat would make the headlines," Navratilova said.

"I felt that I had never been better prepared than as for this year. But I wasn't going for the shots, the game became close. I played too conservatively and that's not my game."

McEnroe fined for kicking at cameraman and abusing umpire

John McEnroe has been fined a total of \$3,000 for kicking at a cameraman and shouting obscenities at the umpire during his first round match in the French Open tennis championships.

A statement Saturday said McEnroe had been fined \$1,500 for kicking at the cameraman and a further \$1,500 for abusing umpire Philippe Boivin during his match with unseeded American Ben Testerman last Wednesday.

McEnroe had already been fined \$350 for ball abuse during the same match, after he slammed balls against the court backdrop.

The fines, levied by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council (MIPTC), the ruling

body, brings his total fines for the past 12 months to \$5,750.

A player is automatically suspended when the amount reaches \$7,500, although a Grand Prix spokesman said McEnroe had the right to appeal against the fines.

American Mel Purcell was fined \$1,500 for verbal abuse in his match Friday night with John Alexander of Australia, while Jimmy Arias of the U.S. was fined \$350 for ball abuse, as was Wally Masur of Australia.

Romanian Ilie Nastase, who entered the championships on a wild card, picked up a \$500 fine for verbal abuse during his match with Sweden's Thomas Hogstedt.

The latest two fines on McEnroe, seeded second for the French title he has never won, followed viewing of a video tape of the match against Testerman.

British freelance cameraman Tommy Hindley said McEnroe had kicked his camera lens, which hit him in the face as he crouched in the photographer's position behind the backdrop.

At the time of the match umpire Boivin said he had not heard any verbal abuse although journalists present said they clearly heard McEnroe shouting at him.

The Grand Prix supervisors, who administer the players' code of conduct during tournaments, saw the video film after MIPTC administrator Marshall Happer arrived at the championships.



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3. 100 M.T. Soluble Fertilizer.

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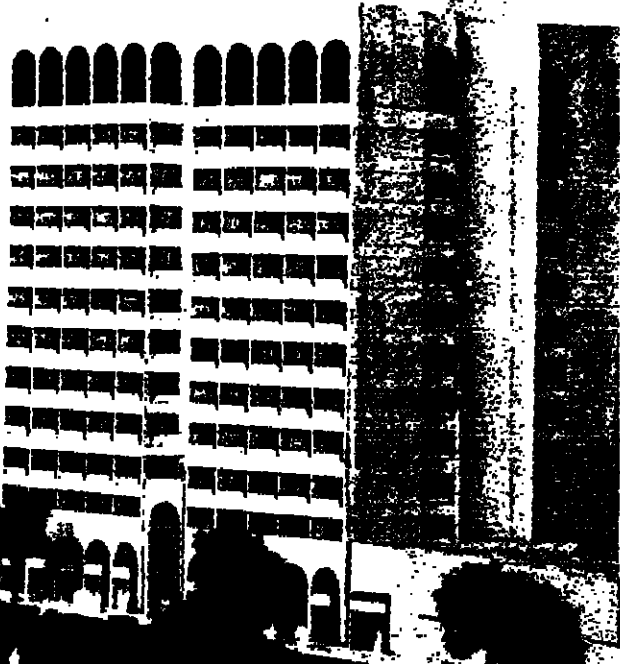
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— closing date to be at 12.00 noon on Saturday June 11, 1983.



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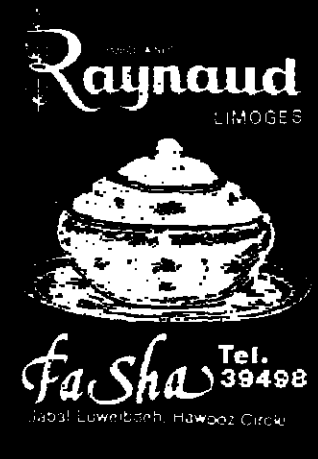
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REWARD

For finding a German shepherd, dog four years old, brownish knows his name "Rocky" lost in the vicinity of 3rd Circle.



WORLD

'Ukrainian boy's parents must return to the U.S.'

CHICAGO (R) — The parents of a Ukrainian boy who refused to return with them to the Soviet Union have won a court victory which may do them no good.

The Illinois Supreme Court ruled Friday that a lower court erred in 1981 when it declared Walter Polovchak a minor in need of supervision, making him a ward of the state.

Friday's decision held that family discord was not sufficient grounds to deprive Anna and Michael Polovchak of their son, Walter, now 15. The ruling restored custody to the parents — but only if they returned to the United States.

Walter's lawyers said they doubted the parents would return.

In 1981, Walter ran away from home as his family was preparing to return to the Ukraine after six months in the United States.

The manoeuvring could continue until Walter turned 18 and became legally free to make his own decisions.

Recent events signal turn in U.S. C. American plans

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Central American policy has taken two new turns with announcements of a key personnel change and plans to train Salvadoran government troops in neighbouring Honduras.

Both announcements were made in Washington Friday.

Secretary of State George Shultz said Thomas Enders, a leading figure in the administration's controversial Central American policy, would move to another high diplomatic post.

He will be succeeded by Langhorn Motley, the Brazilian-born U.S. ambassador to Brazil.

State and Defence Department officials, meanwhile, said about 100 U.S. military advisers would be sent to Honduras, probably in June or July, to train 2,400 Salvadorans over the next six months.

The officials described the plan, which calls for a regional training centre to be set up in Honduras, during a news briefing on perceived Soviet, Cuban and Nicaraguan efforts to topple governments in the region.

The officials described the training plan as a less costly alternative to training in the United States for the U.S.-backed Salvadoran forces who are battling leftist rebels.

In addition, 525 Salvadoran officer candidates would be trained in the United States and U.S. advisers, limited to a maximum of 55, would continue to operate in El Salvador.

Mr. Shultz said the conduct of Salvadoran troops already trained by the United States had been good "with respect to civilian populations," adding that the effort appeared to be paying off.

El Salvador amnesty

SAN SALVADOR (R) — El Salvador's government has released nearly 100 political prisoners in the past week, including eight prominent leftist leaders, under the country's new amnesty law, amnesty commission officials said.

Monsignor Freddy Delgado, a member of the government's human rights and amnesty commission, said that as of Friday the government had granted 260 requests for amnesty from political prisoners.

Private human rights com-

mission spokesmen said Friday most of the people who have sought amnesty are also trying to leave the country because they do not believe the government will protect them.

Peace talks open

PANAMA CITY (R) — Nine Latin American foreign ministers armed with a United Nations mandate to end Central American bloodshed opened three days of peace talks here Saturday.

The conference, sponsored by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — the so-called Contadora group — seeks to launch intricate peace talks among the ministers of the five Central American nations involved, foreign ministry spokesman Jose Montano said.

The Contadora group, named after the Panamanian island where it initiated its peace efforts last January, faces the challenge of forging the Central American negotiations quickly enough to avert the mounting peril of war between Nicaragua and its neighbours.

Arab-Americans exchange views with U.S. officials

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A 22-member delegation representing five Arab-American organisations met with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam and other senior officials at the U.S. State Department last Wednesday. The delegation exchanged views and information on the May 17 Lebanese-Israeli agreement for withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

Robert D. Joseph, president of the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA), described the briefing as "very cordial."

"We commend the Department of State for providing this opportunity for the Arab-American community to be briefed on Secretary George Shultz's shuttle mission in the Middle East, the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement and prospects for a broad Middle East settlement," Mr. Joseph told the press.

He added that his organisation believes that open exchange of ideas and information between the State Department and the Arab-American community is "positive, healthy and constructive, and will work to the benefit of United States foreign policy in the Middle East."

He said that he felt the United States government was making every effort to solve the Lebanese-Israeli situation before tackling the complex issues involved in a Middle East peace settlement. He added that Arab-American associations looked forward to more dialogues with the State Department.

State Department officials participating in the briefing included: Kenneth Dam; Nicholas Veliotis, assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs; Wat Cluverius, Tom Nasif and Robert Pelletreau, deputy assistant secretaries for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs; Richard Fairbanks, special United States negotiator for Middle East peace, and Molly Williamson, Jordan desk officer at the State Department.

Other groups present at the briefing included representatives of the American Arab anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), the American Lebanese League, federation of Ramallah, Palestine; and the Palestine Congress of North America.

Puerto Rican extremist recaptured in Mexico

NEW YORK (R) — Fugitive Puerto Rican extremist Willie Morales, who has eluded authorities since escaping from a New York jail four years ago, has been recaptured in Mexico, police and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) officials said.

They said one person was killed and two Mexican policemen were severely injured in a gunbattle that began Friday while Morales and two associates were being driven to jail in Puebla, about 100 kilometres east of Mexico City.

Morales was convicted in 1978 as the bomber for the Puerto Rican extremist group, the FALN (armed forces of national liberation). He had been apprehended after an explosion in a FALN bomb factory in which he lost the fingers of both hands and the sight in one eye.

He escaped from a New York City jail in 1979 using a ladder made of bedsheets.

Assistant New York FBI director Lee Lester told a press conference that while Mexican police were driving Morales and two associates to jail another car pulled up and a gunbattle ensued.

He said two policemen were severely injured and one of the people arrested with Morales was killed. The third suspect escaped.

Lester said Morales' extradition to the U.S. would be sought. He has been sentenced in the U.S. to more than 30 years in jail on a variety of charges.

Ethiopian hierarchy may be drawn up along party lines

WASHINGTON (R) — Ethiopia's ruling military council may give way to a new Communist Party but the military plans to remain in control, U.S. intelligence sources said Saturday.

The sources said the government of Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam had established a national defence and security council to set military and civil defence policy and to help Col. Mengistu to ensure military control once the new Communist set-up was established.

They believed the council would substitute for the current Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) headed by Col. Mengistu until it was dissolved in favour of the new communist body.

The sources said the new council would enable Col. Mengistu to retain control of the government and its 300,000-strong army.

Col. Mengistu, 48, has ruled Ethiopia with his junta since 1974

when he overthrew emperor Haile Selassie.

The intelligence report followed his move earlier this month to strengthen his hand through a cabinet shuffle.

Despite largescale aid from the Soviet Union, including \$2 billion in arms, the government is plagued by economic decline and long-running rebellions in several provinces.

Intelligence analysts viewed Col. Mengistu's decision to create the defence and security council as a reaction to growing disenchantment in Addis Ababa with his handling of the rebellions north of the capital.

They said the new council was headed by Brig.-Gen. Mulatu Negash, former commander of the eastern command, which includes the rebellious Ogaden region.

The council, which was responsible to Col. Mengistu, also included Fikre Selassie, secretary-general of PMAC, and the ministers of defence, interior and public and national security.

6 men, 1 woman to discuss, not solve, problems in Williamsburg

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia (R) — The countries attending the economic summit here this weekend are pursuing different goals and despite an expected show of unity, at least some of the seven leaders are likely to go home unsatisfied.

In summary, here is what the individual participants would like to achieve if they could have their way:

United States — as host, President Reagan will want to ensure the meeting is informal and harmonious, with leaders talking to each other directly, unnumbered by aides.

But to do this he will have to reassure his guests about the United States' soaring budget deficits and the strength of the dollar against other currencies. He has already given ground on his tough stance on trade with the communist East bloc nations.

France — President Francois Mitterrand would like a conference to study the world's monetary system and he wants U.S.

interest rates to fall so that the franc can regain strength against the dollar.

The other leaders are likely to prefer a study on the monetary system rather than a full-scale conference, and the United States will probably show little willingness to change its economic policies.

West Germany — because of Germany's long-standing interest in trade with the Eastern bloc, Chancellor Helmut Kohl wants to avert any repetition of the bitter dispute on this at last year's summit in Versailles. He shares Mr. Reagan's views on monetary reform and, like the latter, opposes protectionism. Mr. Kohl would also like the U.S. president to give him some sign of flexibility on arms control to take to Moscow in July.

Japan — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will want to stop the other participants putting concerted pressure on Japan to ease its trade restrictions and permit more imports. Critics also accuse

Japan of making its exports too cheap by overvaluing the yen artificially.

Canada — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, who has to run an economy heavily influenced by that of the United States, is highly critical of Mr. Reagan on both economic and foreign policy issues. He has repeatedly attacked high U.S. interest rates and wants to see more aid for Third World countries.

Britain — Prime Minister Thatcher is one of Mr. Reagan's strongest backers and although she also worries about the U.S. deficits, she agrees in essence with his economic approach.

Italy — Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani shares with Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher a desire for concord. He agrees that high U.S. interest rates are too high and that currency fluctuations are disturbing, but he thinks it may be too early for the full-blown monetary conference proposed by Mr. Mitterrand.

Mrs. Thatcher: 'We need big majority'

LONDON (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher interrupts her electioneering this weekend to attend the Western economic summit in the United States, confident her Conservative Party will win the general election on June 9.

Midway through the election campaign, she leaves behind political opponents reassessing strategy and intent on trying to undermine her big lead in opinion polls pointing to a landslide victory.

Mrs. Thatcher, on the eve of her departure for the Williamsburg summit, called for a big parliamentary majority to enable her to fulfil a role as a senior world leader.

"I think at this moment there is very much at stake internationally, and I do refer to the defence issue," she told reporters Friday. "We really do need an unusually large majority for the health and strength of the NATO alliance and to give a clear lead internationally."

The defence issue has figured prominently in the election campaign with the Labour opposition on the defensive over its pledge on unilateral nuclear disarmament if returned to power.

Peter Shore, Labour spokesman on finance, accused Mrs. Thatcher of going to Williamsburg merely to pose before the world media.

"Mrs. Thatcher will no doubt prefer the flash of camera bulbs to the flash of new inspiration and new ideas," he told an election rally in Lincoln, eastern England.

Mr. Shore criticised the April trade figures which show imports up, exports down and a balance of payments deficit of £180 million (\$288 million).

He said Britain would end the year deeply in the red, while other opposition speakers said the figures were evidence of government economic failure.

For the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance, Shirley Williams commented: "The rising tide of imports sweeps away the government's pitiful pretence that the economy was on the mend."

Government spokesmen said the trade figures were bound to fluctuate and should not be judged on a single month.

March was an exceptionally good month, said Chancellor of the Exchequer (finance minister) Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Lisbon maps out coalition

LISBON (R) — Five months after its last administration fell, and more than a month after elections, Portugal looks set to have a new government to take on the unenviable task of regenerating the economy.

Socialist leader Mario Soares Friday accepted an invitation from President Antonio Ramalho Eanes to form a centre-left coalition government, but he must wait a few more days for final approval from his prospective partners in the Social Democratic Party (PSD).

Mr. Soares, 58, whose socialists won 101 seats in parliament but failed to clinch an absolute majority, has been negotiating an accord with the PSD, leaders of the

outgoing right-wing coalition, who won 74 seats.

PSD leader Carlos Mota Pinto said: "It is highly probable the final accord will be signed quickly," but added that there were still some details to be resolved. His party's national council would take the final decision at a meeting on Wednesday.

PSD negotiators have complained that the socialists are loath to discuss details of policies agreed on. The PSD insists on the details because without them the coalition would wrangle while in government.

Both the socialists and the PSD agree that the country needs austerity policies to improve the economy.

U. Volta pledges return to civilian rule this year

OUAGADOUGOU (R) — Upper Volta President Jean-Baptiste Ouédraogo announced the immediate return to barracks Friday night of the ruling military and the restoration of full civilian rule within the next six months.

He said in a radio and television address that the People's Salvation Council (CSP), which has ruled this impoverished West African state for the past six months following a military coup, was dis-

solved with immediate effect.

He said he would stay on as president to see the process through and implied he would rule without the military until elections.

President Ouédraogo's announcement follows a split within the CSP which led to the arrest of Prime Minister Thomas Sankara earlier this month for trying to radicalise the regime and take Upper Volta into the Libyan sphere of influence.

U.N. debate on Namibia adjourned until Tuesday

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Security Council Friday night adjourned its Namibia (South West Africa) debate until Tuesday, when it is expected to adopt a resolution aimed at speeding independence for the South African-ruled territory.

The draft, circulated Friday among Council members, would call on Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to consult the parties to a proposed cease-fire.

This would be the first step in implementing a five-year-old independence plan for Namibia, where guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), operating from Angola, have been fighting South African troops for more than 15 years.

The U.N. chief, who has expressed willingness to fly to the region if invited, would be asked to report back by Aug. 31.

The resolution would also condemn South Africa's "continued illegal occupation of Namibia" and call on it to cooperate fully with the secretary-general in making the independence plan a reality.

Council sources said they expected the resolution to be adopted, perhaps unanimously, although private consultations were still continuing.

Nearly 60 speakers, including more than a dozen foreign ministers, have already taken part in the Council debate since it began last Monday.

It was prompted by growing impatience on the part of African states at the delay in carrying out the nationhood plan. They are also critical of what they consider unjustified insistence by the United States that Namibia's independence be accompanied by the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Japanese divers find schoolgirl's body

TOKYO (R) — Divers found the body of a schoolgirl swept away by a tidal wave, bringing the known death toll to 49 with a further 53 people still missing, police said. Akiko Ito, 10, was one of a party of 13 children swept off a beach at Oga City on northern Honshu Island when an undersea earthquake hurled a three metre tidal wave against Japan's northwestern coast on Thursday. The other 12 bodies were recovered earlier. The meteorological agency in Tokyo has warned that another strong earthquake could hit northern Japan in the next few days.

China awards historic doctorates

PEKING (R) — The first doctorates of philosophy from Chinese universities since the political upheavals of the sixties have been awarded by Premier Zhao Ziyang, the People's Daily said Saturday. The doctorates are all in science, which like every area of learning was virtually destroyed during the extreme leftist movement in the late sixties and early seventies. The problems of study then are reflected in the maturity of the group, the oldest being 44, the youngest 34. One, Zhang Yinnan, worked as a lumberjack but studied alone during the disorders. His thesis is "on the theory of quasi-invariant measures for a non-locally compact group."

Dhaka has worst infant mortality rate

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh has the world's highest infant mortality rate with more than two of every five babies dying within 28 days of birth, Health Minister Shamsul Huq said.

U.S. takes steps to curb hijacks

MIAMI (R) — Armed U.S. marshals are flying aboard randomly selected airline flights to foil hijack attempts, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) said. Officials refused to say how many marshals were taking part in the revived operation. Marshal Hector Gonzalez told a press conference they would take "whatever action necessary" if they encountered a hijacker.

Rhine floods swamp Cologne

COLOGNE, West Germany (R) — Flood waters from the rain-swollen River Rhine swamped the "old city" quarter of Cologne Saturday for the second time in six weeks. The river, barred to waterway traffic Friday, breached dykes early Saturday afternoon and flooded offices, clubs and boutiques near the city's historic twin-spired cathedral. Officials said the Rhine was rising Saturday by four centimetres an hour. Roads were already flooded in the vulnerable Beuel and Mehlem districts of Bonn.

Ex-Argentine leader reportedly released

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Former Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri has been released from detention at an army camp on the outskirts of Buenos Aires, the independent news agency Noticias Argentinas said. The agency quoted military sources as saying Gen. Galtieri was released Thursday night after serving 45-days' detention imposed by army commander Cristino Nicolaides. The report could not be immediately confirmed by other sources.

Rembrandt painting stolen for 4th time

LONDON (R) — A painting by Rembrandt has been stolen from a London gallery for the fourth time in 16 years. Police said the portrait of Jacob de Gheyn III was taken from Dulwich College art gallery in South London Friday night. The painting, owned by the gallery since 1810, was first stolen in 1967. It was recovered a week later, stolen again briefly in 1973 and taken a third time in 1981 but recovered a few days later. The portrait was estimated in 1981 to be worth £1 million (\$1.6 million).

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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TELL PARTNER WHICH TRICKS TO CASH

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
 ♠ 1072
 ♥ KQJ10
 ♦ K6
 ♣ Q762

WEST EAST
 ♠ AQ63 ♠ KJ5
 ♥ 7 ♥ 643
 ♦ AQJ83 ♦ 109752
 ♣ 1054 ♣ 83

SOUTH
 ♠ 984
 ♥ A9852
 ♦ 4
 ♣ AKJ9

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♥ Dhle Rdble Pass

Pass 2 ♣ 4 ♥ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Seven of ♣.

Dear Charlie:

Well, the North Americans almost made a clean sweep of the titles at the World Olympiad. After taking the Mixed, Women's and Open Pairs, a U.S. squad lost by a whisker to my French friends in the final of the Rosenblum team event. In addition, the Canadian team won the Swiss team event.

Despite the magnificent performance by your players, the talk of Biarritz was the strong performance of the four-man Spanish team—to be exact, three men and a woman. They had a consid-

erable lead at the halfway stage of their match against the winning French squad and only faltered in the home stretch.

I was most impressed by the defense of the Spaniards on this deal from an early round match against an American group. It is all very well to have enough tricks to set a contract—you have to cash them if you want to enjoy a happy result.

At both tables the final contract was four hearts. The Spanish West led a trump, and the declarer realized that he would need a spade discard from one hand or the other if he was to make his contract. The fact that the hands were near mirror patterns meant that only the king of diamonds offered any hope.

Declarer overtook the ten of trumps in hand with the ace and led a diamond. West rose with the ace and East contributed the ten. Since East could hardly want a diamond continuation, West interpreted the ten as a suit preference signal, showing values in spades. So he shifted to a low spade and the defenders quickly reeled in the setting tricks.

Looking at all four hands, the defense is simple. But to give you an idea of how difficult it can be in practice, the Americans did not find the spade shift and the Spanish declarer made four hearts.